# A NEW GALL MIDGE

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There are a considerable series of gall midges which do not produce deformities in plants, but which live in dead or decaying organic matter of one kind or another. A long series of small flies were reared from cow dung February 25, 1932, by Mr. Carl Mohr of Urbana, Ill., and submitted for identification.

**Monardia illinoiensis** new species

MALE: Length 1.5 mm. Antennae three-fourths the length of the body, pale straw; 14 segments, the fifth with a stem nearly as long as the basal enlargement, the latter with a length a little greater than its diamenter; terminal segment reduced and narrowly separated from the preceding. Palpi; first segment short, stout, second broadly dilated, the third with a length nearly three times its diameter, the fourth a little longer than the third. Mesonotum fuscous. Scutellum, postscutellum and abdomen fuscous yellowish. Halteres and legs pale straw.

FEMALE: Length 1.75 mm. Antennae extending to the base of the abdomen, fuscous yellowish; 12 subsessile segments, the fifth with a length one-fourth greater than its diameter; the terminal segment reduced and broadly fused with the preceding segment. The third and fourth palpal segments about equally long, the distal more slender. Mesonotum fuscous. Scutellum, postscutellum and abdomen fuscous yellowish. The ovipositor stout, with a length nearly half that of the abdomen; terminal lobes triarticulate, the distal segment narrowly oval. Halteres and legs pale straw.

The male approaches in its general characters *M. barlowi* Felt, it being readily distinguished therefrom by the marked difference in the color of the abdomen and the relatively shorter fourth palpal segment. The female approaches in character *M. toxicodendri* Felt, from which it may be separated by the somewhat shorter fifth antennal segment and the shorter fourth palpal segment.

Types deposited in the collections of the Illinois State Natural History Survey.